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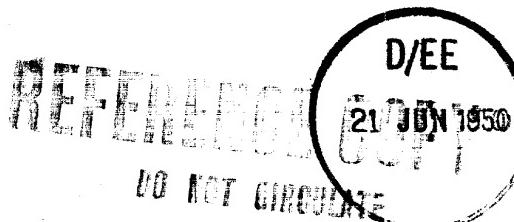
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# WORLD STUDENT NEWS

WELCOME TO THE

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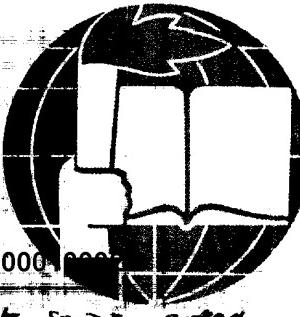
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THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

VOL. 3 No. 4 1949

Approved For Release 2001/12/05 : CIA-RDP83-00415R005300010002-9



Attachment to SD 26-25704

# WORLD STUDENT NEWS

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*Cover design by John Sampson, young Australian art student. Illustrations by Valentina Cepelchova, young Czechoslovak girl art student.*

### TEMPORARY EDITORIAL BOARD.

*Joséf Grohman* (President of the IUS), *Ken Tolhurst* (Head of the IUS Press and Information Department), *Jura Mamrikin* (Russian Editor), *Lance Samson* (English Editor), *Antonio Galván* (Spanish Editor), and *Peter Hirsch* (Responsible Editor).

World Student News is the official organ of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students, which has 3 million members in 54 countries, and which is the only representative international student organisation. World Student News states and reflects the policy of the IUS, but the IUS is not necessarily responsible for the views expressed in signed articles. Price: Sixpence in Sterling areas, (except colonial countries), 5 Crowns in Czechoslovakia, 10 cents in the USA and Canada, 1 forint in Hungary.

World Student News is printed in English, French, Spanish and Russian, and each edition lists prices for the countries for which it is intended. Special concessions are made for students in colonial countries.

## THINGS YOU CAN BUY AT THE FESTIVAL BAZAAR

The IUS has produced and published the following things for sale at the Festival:

§ "This is the IUS" gives a detailed picture of the history and all aspects of the work of the IUS; it is richly illustrated throughout its fifty pages. This pamphlet serves not only to inform but also to prepare students for the Second World Student Congress in 1950.

§ "Youth Sings", a songbook compiled by the IUS, includes the words and music of over 170 songs from more than 40 countries, all in their original language. The songs reflect the struggle of youth and students for peace and freedom, for a better life. The songbook is valuable not only for camp-fires and gatherings at the Festival, but for every occasion on which youth and students meet together.

§ "Students Against Spanish Fascism" is an account of the struggle of anti-fascist students in Spain against the Franco tyranny.

§ "Whither Education in the USA?" deals with the state of education in the United States today. (See review of the pamphlet on page 31 of this magazine.)

§ "IUS Relief" and "International Student Week" are two leaflets which inform students of the relief work of the IUS and remind them of the traditions of November 17. The second one appeals to students to make this year's ISW an even greater success than last year's.

§ "World Student News" Volume 3 Number 3, devoted to the peace campaign and especially to the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, is available as well as this special Festival number.

§ IUS Postcards especially designed for the Festival and the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games are in great demand. Two have sport themes and bear the Games emblem; one is a reproduction of the Festival poster published by the IUS and one of the poster for International Student Week this year; the theme of the last one is reconstruction.

§ IUS badges, besides being on sale in Budapest, will be sold to obtain funds for relief during ISW this year; at the same time you can buy the badge of the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games and the Festival badge.

§ The scarf of the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games is one of the most popular items at the bazaar combining use with beauty.

# MARCH OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The lyrics are as follows:

One great vi - sion u - nites us, Though re  
mote be the lands of our birth. Foes may threaten and  
smite us, Still we live to bring peace to the earth! E - very country and  
na - tion, stirs with youth's in - spi - ra - tion, young folks are singing,  
ha - ppi-ness bringing, friendship to all the world. E - very-  
where the youth is singing freedom's song, freedom's song, freedom's song, we re-  
oice to show the world that we are strong, we are strong, we are strong.  
We are the youth, and the world acc-laims our song of truth. E - very  
where the youth is singing freedom's song, freedom's song, freedom's song.

2.

We remember the battle,  
And the heroes who fell on the field,  
Sacred blood running crimson,  
Our invincible friendship has sealed,  
All who cherish the vision,  
Make the final decision,  
Struggle for justice, peace and goodwill  
For peoples throughout the world.

*Chorus.*

3.

Solemnly our young voices  
Take the vow to be true to our cause.  
We are proud of our choices,  
We are serving humanity's laws,  
Still the forces of evil  
Lead the world to upheaval.  
Down with their lying: End useless dying,  
Live for a happy world.

*Chorus.*

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## INTERNATIONAL STUDENT WEEK

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

PRAHA II, VOJTEŠSKÁ 12, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Teleg.: STUDINFOR, Praha.

WORLD STUDENT NEWS — SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

I wish to subscribe to World Student News, the magazine of the International Union of Students.

Name .....

Address .....

University, College or other higher education institution:

Please find enclosed the sum of ..... , being the subscription money for ..... numbers of World Student News.

Would you please send copies to the above address or care of my I. U. S. member organisation which is:

Address .....

Note: Subscription is 6d. sterling per copy plus 3d. sterling postage (or the equivalent as shown on the inside cover of World Student News).  
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# New Zealand Students Support Festival Aims



*Student Anti-conscription demonstration, Wellington N. Z.*

New Zealand is a long way from Budapest --- the journey involved is over 13,000 miles. It is a small country with only 1½ million people and our youth movement is therefore numerically small and unable to finance the expenditure of several hundred pounds per person necessary to send a delegation to the World Youth Festival. Nevertheless New Zealand students are intensely interested in what is happening in the youth and student movement overseas.

The Festival will be an expression of the struggle of young people for peace and a better life and N. Z. students are deeply concerned at the present threat to peace. On June 27<sup>th</sup> 1949, the following Manifesto for Peace was adopted by the Executive of the Victoria University College Students Association and was endorsed by the Annual General Meeting of the Association.

#### **MANIFESTO FOR PEACE**

"WE, students of Victoria University College, Wellington, CONSCIOUS of the danger of a new world war which threatens the people of New Zealand and of the whole world,

CONSIDER it to be our duty as scholars and as citizens to express our entire opposition to such a war, and our determination to work for a lasting peace.

WE ARE OPPOSED to talk of war with the Soviet Union. The Soviet people, who fought together with us in the recent war against fascism and who suffered persecution, devastation, and death far more terrible than we ever faced, are worthy of our friendship, whatever political or economic system they choose to live under.

WE BELIEVE that without this, there can be no hope of peace.

THE PEOPLES of Europe, of America, of the Soviet Union, of Asia and of the whole world, have no desire for war. We believe that they wish for peace to live their lives without the destruction and disaster which must come with war.

THEREFORE we state our unequivocal opposition to all preparations and plans for war. We denounce all those who, by propaganda, by provocation, by armament or conspiracy, are attempting to lead the common people of the world into a new war against their fellow-men."

The students in New Zealand have taken a leading part in the struggle against conscription and the psychology of war now being created by warmongering propaganda in New Zealand. In July, 1948, the Victoria University College Students Association laid down its policy of opposition to any military conscription in peace-time. It requested the Prime Minister to receive a deputation of the ex-servicemen members of its Executive to explain its point of view. When the Prime Minister refused to receive this delegation a student demonstration was held and was strongly supported by peace-loving students.

The Victoria University College Students Association and the N. Z. Student Labour Federation were foundation members of the N. Z. Peace and Anti-Conscription Council and have taken a very active part in its activities.

A further example: last month Major-General Kippenberger of the N. Z. Army addressed a meeting of students

(Continued on page 25.)

# 123 FROM NEW DEMOCRATIC CHINA

The World Festival of Youth and Students in Budapest is wholeheartedly supported by the democratic youth and students of China.

After many years of struggle at the side of their people, they are nearing final victory in their War of Liberation from Chiang Kai Shek and imperialist domination.

The delegation of 123 is the largest yet sent by Chinese youth and students, and this fact alone indicates their firm determination to stand with the democratic youth and students all over world in their struggle for peace and a better future.

Preparations for the Festival in China have been tremendously intensified since the First All China Youth and Student Congress, convened in May this year to increase unity among the masses of youth, calling them to wipe out the last Kuomintang remnants and help build a new democratic China.

The Festival Preparatory Committee that was formed in Peiping consisted of Liao Cheng-chih, the chairman of ACYF (All China Youth Federation); Chen Chia-kung, executive member of WFDY; Chien Shan-chong, professor of natural science of Chin Hua University and the vice-chairman of ACYF; Shia Kung-liao, executive member of ACYF; Wu Shui, professor of history in Chin Hua University and the General Secretary of ACYF. For months now, this committee has been working strenuously to ensure successful mobilisation for the Festival.

The 123 delegates themselves headed by Liao Cheng-chih come from all regions of China and every walk of life, and are of all religious and political beliefs. They are young men and women representing hundreds of thousands of young Chinese desirous of peace, independence and democracy. Among the delegates, 14 are youth and student leaders; 6 are from the People's Liberation Army; 9 from democratic youth organisation; 3 are heroes of labour; and there are 3 artists and writers. In the delegation also, is the cartoonist Ting Chung, whose works have reflected the tyranny of KMT rule, and been a powerful means of expression for the oppressed peoples in KMT controlled areas. In addition, there is the well-known playwright, Ho Ching-tze, who wrote "The White Haired Girl".

In the delegation is a picked dramatic troupe which will give two indoor and one open-air performance of singing, dancing and short plays.

A basket-ball team of 7 will take part in the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games.

Before they left for Budapest on July 22nd, Chairman Mao Tze-tung received the delegates personally. The delegates to the Festival were called on to learn from delegates from other countries, especially of the Soviet Union, and to unite with the youth of the 72 countries to fight for lasting peace and people's democracy.



Chinese Choir.



*The people are dancing -- a Chinese folk dance.*



*Liberation dramatized by students.*

# WE SHALL GO TO BUDAPEST

**The youth and students of colonial countries are coming from all corners of the earth.**

The appeal of the WFDY and the IUS for the preparation of the World Youth and Student Festival in Budapest has met with a profound repercussion in all the colonial and dependent countries. In every country the colonial youth and students are popularising the Festival and are enthusiastically preparing their delegations to Budapest. By their active participation, the colonial youth will bring their contribution to the success of the Festival as a big demonstration of the youth of the world for a lasting peace, for democracy, national independence and a better future.

The hundreds of delegates coming from the colonial countries to the Festival will represent hundreds of millions of young people who are everywhere waging a hard struggle against imperialism, against colonial exploitation, for freedom, democracy and a better life for their people. Their struggle is an integral part of the struggle of the youth of the world for peace. Budapest will be a great occasion for the colonial youth to strengthen their solidarity with the young people all over the world in this common struggle. It will further strengthen the solidarity of the youth in metropolitan countries with the youth fighting against colonialism for freedom and independence.

The delegations from colonial countries will also participate in the cultural activities of the Festival. Cultural groups with songs and national dances are being rehearsed.

We still remember the great success of the national dances of Indonesia, Korea, Ceylon, and India in the 1947 Prague Festival.

These cultural performances will clearly demonstrate that, in spite of the efforts of the imperialists to destroy the cultural heritage of the colonial peoples, this culture of the people, these songs and dances, live on as part of the spirit of liberation of these people.

The youth delegation from China with 123 members, will be one of the most representative. With youth and students from every occupation, with fighters from the Liberation Army, the delegates will tell of their part in the Liberation struggle, of their role in building the new China. They will show how the many thousand year old culture of China has been transformed, rendered accessible to the people and how it served in the mobilisation for the people's liberation.

Indonesia will be represented this year by some of its youth and students abroad. On the recommendation of the various organisations of youth and students in Indonesia and realising the importance of the World Festival and the Second World Youth Congress which follows it, they have set up an Indonesian Festival Preparatory Committee abroad. An appeal has been issued to all the Indonesian groups in various countries by the main Committee in Prague. The Sub-Committee in Amsterdam has popularized the Festival through its publication. All measures have

been taken to prepare the Indonesian participation; despite the lack of communication, which prevents the sending of all kinds of material, an exhibition is being prepared, showing vividly the struggle of the Indonesian people, their life and what imperialism means for them. They will take part in the cultural programme, which will tell not merely of the cultural heritage of the people, not merely that the "Djanger" dance is from Bali, that "Tari Piring" is being danced in Sumatra, or that "Sembah" (Greeting) comes from Java, but how all these self-expressions of the people could have been developed in a free and democratic Indonesia. Various folk songs and partisan songs, such as "Hallo, Hallo, Bandung," "Darah Rahjat," and so on, will be performed, showing the cultural heritage and the art born out of the struggle of the Indonesian people. Colourful national costumes are also being prepared for these great Budapest festivities.

By dint of great efforts the delegation has also prepared a pamphlet on the determined struggle of the Indonesian people and its youth; it has compiled a book of Indonesian folk and partisan songs in honour of the Festival, dedicated to all heroes fallen in the struggle of Indonesia's freedom, in the country as well as abroad, Indonesians as well as foreigners.

In Viet-Nam, the fight for national independence has lasted four years. During this fight new cultural

movements have developed: poems, songs, music have been born in the struggle. In spite of the blockade by the French imperialist troops, two representatives of the Viet-Nam youth will come directly from Viet-Nam to participate in the Festival. With Viet-Namese students from abroad, they will make the contribution of the Viet-Nam youth to the Festival, by showing the heroic struggle of the Viet-Nam youth and the cultural activities of the youth during the resistance. For this a cultural group is being organised.

The youth and students of India are waging a tougher and tougher struggle against the reactionary policy of the Nehru Government. Economic difficulties are rendering the life of Indian people and students terrible, fascist repression against the democratic movement grows every day... Telangana, with its 2,500 villages liberated from the clutches of the Nizam constitutes a heroic epoch of this struggle. The Indian delegation to the Festival will show to the world the firm will of the Indian people not to allow India to be turned into a stronghold of imperialism, will show the heroic fight of the youth of Telangana.

There will be two delegates at the Festival directly from Burma, representing the student youth of Burma, united in the All Burma Students

Union which has been declared illegal and is forced to work underground. They will tell the youth of the world about their heroic struggle for real freedom, about the struggle in the various parts of their country, and how they are taking part in the liberation of the people of Burma.

As the colonial war prevents a delegation coming directly from Malaya, a cultural programme and an exhibition prepared by the Malayan students in London will show the heroic struggle of the Malayan youth.

Delegates from the countries of the Middle East, where severe repression against the democratic youth and students is launched by the reactionary governments, such as from Egypt, Irak, Iran, will participate in the Festival. Through their exhibition, cultural activities, and discussions, they will tell the youth of the world and students about their resolute struggle for democracy and real freedom. A delegation of 150 members will arrive from Israel. They will participate in all cultural and sports activities of the Festival.

There will also be delegates from Cyprus, to the Festival and the Congress, among whom 6 participants in the cultural and artistic programme and two young sportsmen.

Delegates will also come from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, East Africa, including the countries of

Uganda, Kenya, Tanganjika, Zanzibar, and from Dakar, who will take part in the programme consisting of songs, solos, choirs and dances, from the Gold Coast, and Nigeria who will bring with them the culture of the people, showing their life and struggle.

The youth of Madagascar will present to the students and youth the current persecution against the people by the colonial regime. An excellent exhibition will tell the world about their living conditions and the fight for liberty and democracy.

In all these countries and in the West Indies, colonialist exploitation, repression against democratic forces have increased. But the people's movements are also growing. Delegates from all these countries will bring the Festival not only the fighting spirit of the youth of these countries but also unexpected cultural wealth which is everywhere a strong expression of this spirit.

One of the biggest results of the Festival will be the strengthening of the solidarity of the world youth with the youth fighting against colonialism. In the fight for world peace, the democratic youth will develop their fight for complete national independence, the prerequisite for a better future.

*IUS Bureau of Students Fighting against Colonialism.*



**THE STUDENTS OF LATIN AMERICA:**

## FESTIVAL PREPARATIONS IN THEIR DAILY STRUGGLES

The importance of the Festival in the life of the democratic movement of the young generation and the appropriateness of its slogan for the present time have aroused great interest and enthusiasm among the students of the 20 countries which form Latin America.

In response to the call of the WFDY and the IUS, the students of Latin America have established joint committees with the youth organisations for the Festival.

We, the students of Latin America, see Budapest as the place where we will be able to demonstrate our desire to work in full and conscious unity and co-operation with our comrades of other lands.

For us, the Budapest Festival has a double significance: it will be the setting where together with our colleagues from other continents we shall display the artistic and cultural tradition of our peoples, where we shall show our creative abilities.

Briefly, we see this magnificent city as the joyful and friendly meeting place of those who, with work and optimism, will build a better future.

But for the students of Latin America, the Festival is above all a magnificent opportunity for the students and young people from all corners of the earth to tell of their struggles, their activities, their plans and their tasks: to give an account of their work for peace and democracy; to gain and to exchange experiences; to strengthen and widen their bonds of unity and international solidarity.

The students of Latin America are linking their daily struggles to the Festival preparations; their aims are those of the Festival slogan.

Conscious that the Festival will be the clearest demonstration of the desire of the youth to fight for a lasting peace against those who wish to propagate a new war, the students of Brazil played a decisive role in the

organisation of Brazil's national Peace Congress which took place in April this year. The government, as a reprisal against the pacific activities of the National Union of Students, let loose terror and persecution against the students and banned the organisation. In the other countries, the students are actively participating in the national Peace Committees. As part of their national delegations, student representatives from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Brazil, and Uruguay came to the Paris Peace Congress. At the present time, the students are working hard for the Continental Congress for Peace which will be held in Mexico at the beginning of August this year.

In Venezuela, at the same time as struggling against the military dictatorship in order to re-establish constitutional order and democracy in their country, the youth and students are preparing actively to send their delegates to the Festival.



Youth and students on May Day in Guatemala.

In Guatemala, the youth and students are simultaneously preparing their participation in the Festival and defending their democratic regime, which was recently attacked by militarist groups.

In Puerto Rico, the students are intensifying their struggle for their national independence and are ensuring their delegation to the Festival. In Argentina, the students are developing a great campaign in defence of university reform, which was begun in 1918, and against the anti-democratic education laws dictated by Peron. At the same time the Patriotic Youth, of which the students form a part, is raising money to send the 15 delegates who have the nation-wide support of youth and who will represent Argentina at the Festival to Budapest.

In Cuba, the anti-democratic Government last June passed a decree authorising U. S. commercial agents to practise their profession in the country. This decree dealt a blow to the Commerce students in the University of Habana. The Federation of University Students (FEU) at the same time as it organised and won a 5-day strike in defence of the claims of the Commerce students, mobilised the students for the Festival preparations. Three student delegates will be sent by the FEU, as well as a basketball team and individual athletes who will participate in the IUS Summer Games.

The FEU of Ecuador is campaigning hard to raise the funds to send its two delegates. Besides this, last May it organised a student strike in four universities of the country, which resulted in the expulsion of anti-democratic rectors and professors who were opposed to the university reform.

The students of training colleges in Mexico, by striking for thirteen days have just won a million pesos for accommodation, books and laboratories and have increased the number of scholarships to 1,043 of the

value of 80 pesos each. The students of Mexico are doing their utmost to include as many as possible of their delegates in the joint youth and student delegation being sent to the Festival.

The Festival preparations in Latin America are of a wide, mass character. In the preparation of their programmes the students of Latin America are receiving the assistance of young artists and intellectuals and they are encouraged by support from

In Budapest the youth and students of other countries will have the opportunity of shaking hands with their comrades of Latin America, who are very conscious of the importance of international solidarity and co-operation. They in their turn will gain rich experience from their comrades who are building a new society, a new culture and a new life. They will exchange their experiences with their comrades of colonial and dependent countries who



*Students in Guatemala demonstrating for university reform.*

personalities such as Pablo Neruda, Marinello, Jorge Amado, Lombardo Toledano, Juan Fuenmayor, Julia Arevalo and Marianetti.

Up to now, it is certain that delegations from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, will come to take part in the Festival.

It is in this way that the students of Latin America are preparing for the Festival. Their activities around this great event are the best proof of their firm decision to continue to work for the unity and international solidarity of the students under the banner of the IUS, and are a direct reply to the attempts at division made by the valets of Wall Street.

under similar conditions to their own are struggling against imperialist exploitation and for the independence of their countries.

Inspired by friendship and understanding, convinced of the unshakable unity of the student movement and of the common interests of the young generation, the students of Latin America will return to their countries with greater faith and optimism to redouble their efforts in the struggle for Peace, the National Independence of the Peoples, for Democracy and a Better Future.

RAFAEL ECHEVERRIA  
(Member of IUS Executive Committee from Ecuador).

# Hosts of 1947 Festival prepare for Budapest

## Preparations of Czechoslovak Youth and Students

In Czechoslovakia, as in other countries, the appeals of both the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students for the World Festival of Youth and Students in Budapest met with a very great response among the youth, among the young workers in factories, mines, and work brigade camps, as well as among the students.

The young people of Czechoslovakia, who organised the first World Youth Festival in their capital two years ago, realise very well the significance of such an event, not only for the youth movement throughout the world, but also for all the democratic and freedom-loving people fighting hard to maintain and strengthen a

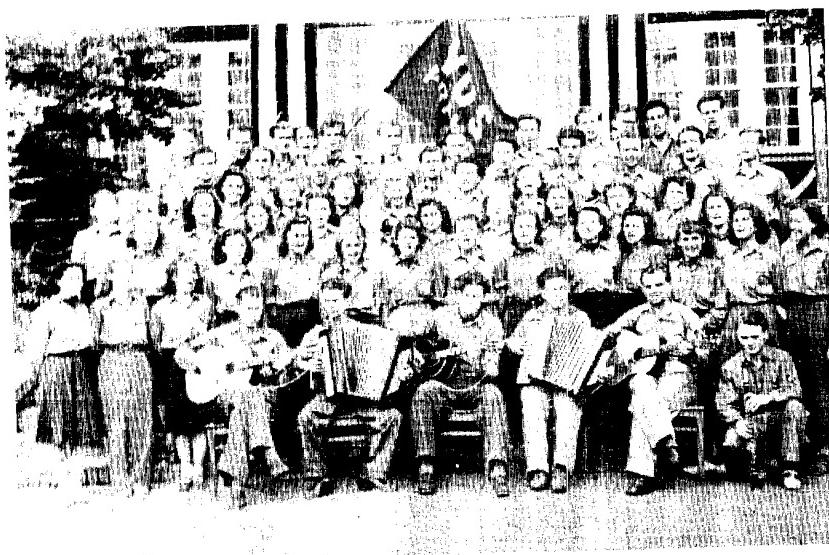
stable peace and the friendly co-operation of really free nations.

Early in 1949 World Youth Week in Czechoslovakia was dedicated to preparing the Festival. In nearly all the towns and villages there were organised meetings at which the significance of the Festival and the role of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and International Union of Students were explained not only to members of the Czechoslovak Youth Union but also to the youth who were still outside its ranks and who took part in these meetings in large numbers.

In recent months preparations have become more and more concrete. After the Unification Conference in April last — at which the Czechoslovak Youth Union was formed out of the previously existing four separate unions — a National Festival Preparatory Committee was set up. This Committee worked out a plan for the participation of the youth of Czechoslovakia in the Festival and the contribution it should make to the programme.

It was decided that the best young workers and students would be sent to Budapest as a reward for their excellent work in industry, agriculture, or in the schools. The Youth Creative Competition, in which many thousands of Czechoslovak boys and girls, workers, peasants, and students participated were also decisive in the selections made.

At the beginning of July a national festival took place at Ostrava, where the best cultural groups gave their performances in the last round of the Youth Creative Competition. The winners of this Competition were sent to Budapest. Their last preparations were made in a special camp where they not only rehearsed their songs, dances, and other parts of their programme, but also studied the history of the world youth movement, of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and



Czechoslovak High School Artistic Group at the students' Festival preparatory camp.

the International Union of Students.

The Czechoslovak students are sending their own cultural group to Budapest. This group too stayed more than a fortnight in a camp where, besides their rehearsals and preparations, they also helped the neighbouring peasants in their work. The members of the Czechoslovak student sports team, who had been training in their home towns, were invited for the two last weeks to a special training camp in Prague to train there under the instruction of the best sport specialists.

But not only those who actually go to Budapest to represent the youth of Czechoslovakia participated actively in the preparations. The Festival became a slogan for all Czechoslovak youth, who consider that their best contribution to the Festival is a really strong Youth Union. Thus the youth in many places have undertaken to get new members for the Czechoslovak

Youth Union. These promises, in many cases, were not only fulfilled but even surpassed.

Further, there arose among the working youth a great movement of making gifts for the Festival. Youth in the factories in addition to their quotas under the five year plan produced many interesting things which they sent to Budapest as a manifestation of the friendship of youth all the world over. All the models of machines, the textiles, books, and many other goods, will serve to show to the youth of other countries the new reality in Czechoslovakia and the new direction in which this country is marching.

The Czechoslovak youth, conscious of the great significance of the World Festival of Youth and Students in the present intensified fight for peace, has really done its utmost to contribute to the full success of the Festival. International solidarity and friend-

ship is to them not a slogan to be written on banners or to be referred to in various speeches or articles in the press, but a reality. One practical example of this is the action of a group of young workers in a factory near Prague, who have formed themselves into a brigade working on Sundays and have donated the money earned in this way to the fund established to help colonial youth and students to attend the Festival.

These are but some features of the vast activities of the Czechoslovak youth whose representatives at the Festival together with the young people coming from other countries will demonstrate their will to build up a stable peace and friendly co-operation all the world over, to intensify the fight against the enemies of such peace and co-operation, and to help the still oppressed peoples to win their freedom and independence.

*Bohumil E. Svoboda.*

#### NEW ZEALAND STUDENTS SUPPORT FESTIVAL AIMS.

(Continued from page 17.)

calling for the introduction of military conscription in a speech bristling with warlike feeling. After listening to him with courtesy, the students voted almost three to one against peace-time conscription.

Last summer, in January 1949, the N. Z. University Students Association held its first national Congress. Over 140 students came from all over the country and here too they showed in their discussions their determination to maintain peace. The true spirit of the Congress was nowhere better shown than in its resolution on peace-time conscription for military service. This said that the Congress was "categorically opposed to the introduction of peace-time conscription" and urged the N. Z. University Students Association to "adopt this policy and to campaign energetically against any such action by the Government". It concluded by proposing that money which would be voted for a conscript force be devoted to education; only five students dissented. Clearly N. Z. students will not easily be drawn by monopolists into another war.

At the Summer Congress, our relations with youth and

students overseas was also the subject of keen discussion. Victoria University College is affiliated to the World Federation of Democratic Youth and there was great interest among students of other Colleges when members of VUC displayed a large amount of literature of the WFDY and gave full explanations of its aims and objects and its activities. Congress expressed support for the fullest possible international organisation of students and youth for peace and understanding, and urged N. Z. University Students Association to maintain affiliation to IUS and to affiliate to the WFDY. The Conference of NZUSA, however, at its Easter meeting chose to ignore these clearly expressed views of N. Z. students.

These activities show the great interest of N. Z. students in the maintenance of peace, and although only one student will be present at the World Youth Festival directly from New Zealand it is certain that N. Z. students will note with great interest his reports when he returns, and the material published about it. The great aims of the Festival: peace, freedom, national independence and a better life, will receive the firm support of New Zealand students.

*Ron Smith.*

# HISTORIC I.U.S. EXECUTIVE MEETING



*At the opening of the Executive Committee Meeting, Bert Williams, fraternal delegate from the World Federation of Democratic Youth; Josef Grohman, President of the IUS; Giovanni Berlinguer (Italy); Tom Madden, General Secretary of the IUS; Ken Tollhurst (Australia), and Gennadi Fominov, (U. S. S. R.).*



The Archigymnasium, in Bologna, oldest university city in Europe, was the scene of the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the IUS, held from June 27<sup>th</sup> to July 1<sup>st</sup>. The meeting concerned itself particularly with the question of peace - the prime question for students today. It approved the Manifesto and Resolution of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, and called on students to support and popularise them, and to put them into action.

*Left:*  
*During the session, E. C. Members,*  
*Pierre Trouvat (France); Modica*  
*(Italy); Vimla Bakaya (India).*

*Below:*  
*Members of the Executive Committee,*  
*technical assistants.*



The World Festival of Youth and Students, the Second World Youth Congress and the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games were discussed in detail, and plans for the final preparation for student participation laid. The importance of the Festival and Congress as outstanding events for students, and the means of advancing their work for peace, democracy and a better future were repeatedly stressed at the meeting, and in the Executive resolutions.

The democratic Italian students gave the Executive members many opportunities to see the life of the Italian people — they were able to visit the workers in their factories, the peasants in the fields, to see many places of great cultural and historic interest, to address great meetings of the youth of Italy. We show here some of the scenes of this historic meeting.

*Top right:*  
*Delegates from Italy, Hungary, China, England, and the Soviet Union meet Italian cotton-pickers.*

*Right:*  
*IUS E. C. Member, Vimla Bakaya (India) greets workers in the Ducati factory, Bologna.*

*Below:*  
*Executive Committee members in animated, friendly discussions with Italian peasants on a co-operative farm.*



# POLISH STUDENTS' LETTER

*Letter from the Association of Polish Students in Italy, to the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students at Bologna, Italy.*

Dear Friends,

Rome, July 1st, 1949.

We learned with great indignation that in London reactionary groups of students are making attempts to disrupt the unity of the international student movement of three million students from fifty-four countries united in the International Union of Students in the fight for peace and a better future.

Traitors to their own nations, proceeding on the path of treason without any shame, they have now entered the service of international reaction; using the old methods of reactionary propaganda, intrigue and falsehood, they are attempting with all their pitiful forces to slander the IUS.

These groups, using the old fascist terminology in the name of their "organisation", have created what they call a "Coordinating Committee of Students from Behind the Iron Curtain". Taking advantage of the fact that some students are not well enough informed about the true character of the International Union of Students, they are trying by means of common lies to present it in a completely false light, and to falsify the aims and activities of the IUS.

We, Polish students studying in the universities in Italy, are veterans of the allied armies on the European and African fronts in the war against fascism. The Polish Government has created for us the best conditions of study in the country into which we were thrown by the war. We students, who have every possibility of returning to our homes at any time, and who are directing all our efforts to gain the knowledge which will best serve our society -- we fully realise that the assistance our Government gives us is only one of many aspects of the great care and attention given to studying youth by a People's Democratic State.

We know that all countries of people's democracy are giving comprehensive care and assistance to students, and that for the first time in the history of these countries, the students have unlimited possibilities of individual development and wide perspectives of personal activity.

We declare that the reactionary Polish students grouped in the "Coordinating Committee" in London have by their actions isolated themselves from Polish society, and by their intrigues and slanders have become the enemies of their own nation.

For our holidays we were in Poland, and we receive many letters from our families at home; we thus know that our homeland, devastated by fascists, is being reconstructed and developed

more quickly than ever before in history, creating a strong basis for the welfare of the whole nation.

Our colleagues — students in the Polish high schools and universities — have their education paid by the state; 30% of the students have regular scholarships, many receive material help in other forms. The problem of the unemployment of the intelligentsia has been abolished once and for all in our country. Each student is sure of employment at the end of his studies. Each one of us is needed by our country. The educational budget in Poland, as in the other countries of people's democracy, is much higher than the armaments budget.

Culture and education have become the property of the whole society. Illiteracy — the heritage of the old reactionary regime — is being liquidated. The workers' standard of living is continuously rising, which is exemplified by the fact that rationing no longer exists. Every day brings new successes, disproving the mean lies of the intriguers.

Therefore, with full consciousness and responsibility, we condemn decisively the activities of the reactionary student groups making these intrigues against their own nations, attempting to weaken the unity of the students of the world in the fight for peace. Through this attempt they show themselves as executors of the will of the warmongers.

Therefore we call on all democratic students, and especially the students of England where this so-called "Coordinating Committee" meets, strongly to condemn and staunchly to oppose the activity of this group.

We are convinced that the unity of students in the ranks of the IUS, fighting for peace, represents a force which cannot be weakened by the attempts of these reactionary students.

We Polish students studying in Italy, on the occasion of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the IUS in Bologna, Italy, declare our full solidarity with your fight for peace and a better future for the students of the whole world.

LONG LIVE THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS!

LONG LIVE PEACE!

For and on behalf of the  
ASSOCIATION OF POLISH STUDENTS  
IN ITALY  
Blezien (President) Soja (Secretary)

# 1946 - CONGRESS - 1950

In the summer of 1950 the Second World Student Congress will be held. This event will bring to a conclusion the first four years of life and activity of the International Union of Students. The Congress will have the task of examining the work undertaken since the month of August 1946, when the IUS was formally established by the representatives of 43 national student organisations from all parts of the world.

Created upon the basis of the war-time unity of the students in support of the efforts of their people in the Allied anti-fascist front, the IUS was founded in 1946 after a considerable work of preparation and active discussions in student organisations everywhere. Preliminary meetings were held at the Congress of the 17<sup>th</sup> November in Prague, barely six months after the end of the war, when, invited by their Czechoslovak colleagues, representatives from a considerable number of national student organisations travelled across war damaged Europe from all parts of the world, crossing occupied territories in repatriation and UNRRA trains to meet together to celebrate the first International Students Day at peace. On the basis of discussions at a two-day conference in London, held on the occasion of the World Youth Conference, a representative International Preparatory Committee worked during the whole of the next year to establish the constitutional basis of the IUS and to prepare the inaugural Congress.

Both in London, and during the whole of the following year, the fundamental ideals and tasks to be incorporated in the IUS Constitution were actively and widely discussed by student leaders and mass meetings in many countries. Thus when the first Congress eventually assembled, the most representative international student meeting ever organised, it had behind it the support of thousands of students who had taken part in preparing the Congress, it had a clear mandate for its most important tasks.

It is for this reason, because of the active discussion of its Constitution by the students and their participation in elaborating it that we

can say that the IUS has one of the most democratic constitutions possessed by any student organisation in the world. This document represents the broad basis of agreement among the students of the world upon the principles which, in common, they hold to be just and upon the activities which they desire to carry out together.

The Congress will be able to lay the basis for a further development in the work of the international student movement. Since 1946 the IUS has grown from being an organisation with two and a half million affiliated members in 38 countries to its present strength with more than three million student members in 54 countries.

During this period the IUS has remained faithful to its principles as a broad democratic organisation, open to all students who accept the basic ideals of the Constitution as the foundation for their international activity and are willing to put these ideals into practice. The IUS has always accorded to student representatives attending the meetings of its governing bodies equal rights of participation, of discussion and decision upon the main items of policy. Every democratic student organisation desirous of joining the IUS has been accorded a just representation in the appropriate governing bodies. The IUS has remained an organisation governed by and responsible to the students at all levels.

Students in all countries, whether members or non-members of the IUS, will be invited to participate in preparing for the Congress of 1950. It is important to begin this work immediately. In every university and student organisation the general body of the students should discuss their propositions to the Congress, and their suggestions for the future activity of the IUS. Delegates to the Congress should be elected in general meetings of the students in the different universities and organisations in order to ensure that those who obtain the best results in their studies, those who are most active in defending the interests of their fellows and promoting international student co-operation for peace, are elected.

During the coming year student organisations should work even harder to popularise the constitutional aims and history of the IUS, ensuring the discussion of the main topics of the Congress by their members in every university. They should build an even greater unity by participating actively in the considerable programme of events which the IUS will organise in preparation for the Congress, conferences on the material problems of students, faculty problems and work for the democratisation of education; cultural events and sports meetings; artistic and literary competitions for IUS prizes. They should organise national conferences on students' needs and their role in the democratisation of education as a means of preparing for the Congress, contributing to the development of the international student movement and thus increasing their united action within a single international organisation. The students from different countries should prepare their best work, their finest sculptures, paintings, compositions, and literary works in honour of the Congress.

In September at the IUS Council the delegates will discuss the main outlines for the preparation of this outstanding event of the international student movement. The results of these discussions will be announced immediately after the Council. Preparations for the publicity of the Congress are already well advanced and a staff of artists and architects will soon begin to plan the Congress exhibition.

The second World Student Congress 1950 should be the central activity for the work of a whole year and a historic and decisive event for the students of the world. The preparations for the Congress should serve to develop further the direct contact between the IUS and the students in every university. Every activity undertaken by the students in the defence of their rights, for the satisfaction of their needs, every gesture of international solidarity, every activity to further international contacts, to promote culture and sport, every step taken by the students along the road to a just and permanent peace, should be related to and find its place in the preparations for the Congress.

# INTERNATIONAL STUDENT WEEK - 1949

November 17<sup>th</sup> 1949, will be commemorated 10 years after the Nazi murder of students in Prague and Brno and the closing of Czechoslovak universities.

Since 1941, when it was celebrated as International Student Day throughout the anti-fascist world, November 17<sup>th</sup> has become a symbol of the anti-fascist struggle and of the unity of all democratic students, for peace, freedom, national independence and the right to culture.

During the war, this unity was forged on the battlefields, in the underground and partisan movements, in concentration camps and gaols. Regardless of political conviction, religion, colour or race, students fought together with the rest of the youth and in support of the allied anti-fascist armies, to lay the foundations for a better world, in which they could develop their talents and ensure democratic education.

The expression of this genuine desire for cooperation and unity, was, immediately after the victory over fascism, the creation of the International Union of Students. So the very origin of the IUS is closely linked with International Students Day, which has become its major anniversary.

Since 1947, November 17<sup>th</sup> has been celebrated in International Student Week (10-17 November), a week of intense activity based on the aims of the IUS. By selling IUS badges and other widespread relief activity, the financial basis of the IUS Sanatorium in Czechoslovakia became ensured in 1947, and in 1948 more than 8 million Czechoslovak crowns (40,000 pounds sterling) were collected.

Every year the extent of the celebrations has increased, showing the

growing strength of the IUS and greater support among the students for the IUS work. In 1948, International Student Week was celebrated in 30 countries.

## STUDENTS UNITE IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND A DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION

This is the theme on which International Student Week will be organised this year.

After the great Congress of the Defenders of Peace and the enthusiastic support given its decisions by the students of the world, International Student Week will be an occasion for students to increase their work in the National Committees of the Defenders of Peace. The students will protest against the attempts to militarise the universities in certain countries; they will condemn the use of science for war preparations instead of the benefit of mankind. They will protest against war propaganda; they will demand the cutting of military expenditure and increases in allocations for education.

International Student Week will be an opportunity for maximum mobilisation around the IUS for the Second World Student Congress in the summer of 1950, which will be a most important event for the student movement.

Expressing their solidarity with those students fighting oppression in colonial and dependent countries, with the democratic students of Greece and Spain, with all our colleagues suffering hardships and bad living conditions, the students of all countries will contribute money through the IUS to assist them. They know that in so doing, all their contrib-

butions reach the students in need, and that their action will further the friendship and co-operation of students all over the world.

## In order to make International Student Week 1949 the greatest and most successful campaign

— prepare a full programme of activity around the IUS theme and invite colonial students, democratic students of Spain and Greece, leading intellectuals, and members of the National Committee of the Defenders of Peace to participate in this programme.

— make known the history of the IUS and its activity among the students, and start preparations for the second World Student Congress!

— increase your activity for student welfare, for removing economic barriers to the university wherever they exist, and present to the authorities student demands for better living conditions!

International Student Week should be an occasion for mobilising students against racial and political discrimination in the universities, against encroachment on academic freedom, remnants of fascism and obscurantism in education.

Inspired by the Festival of Youth and Students, by the World Youth Congress, the students will strengthen their ties with the rest of the youth — the essential condition for finding solutions to their mutual problems.

Through their activities during this Week, the democratic students of all countries will unite even more closely in the ranks of the IUS — their organisation which, forged during the war out of common aims and hopes, is now fighting "to win the battle for peace, which is the battle for life".

Review of IUS Pamphlet:

# "WHITHER EDUCATION IN THE USA?"

In accordance with the general directives of the IUS Council, September, 1948, at Paris, "to compile and publish pamphlets on the IUS, its aims, tasks and practical activity," the Intellectual Co-operation Department of the IUS has published a pamphlet, compiled from official US documents, statements and newspapers, on conditions and developments in US education.

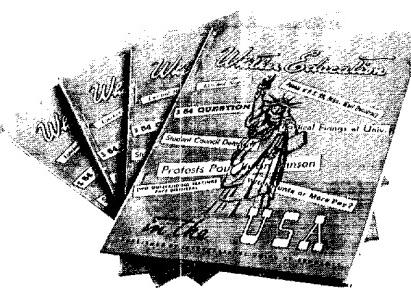
As is stated at the beginning, President Truman himself has pointed to the situation in US education: "... Millions of our children are not receiving a good education. Millions of them are in overcrowded, obsolete buildings. We are short of teachers, because teachers' salaries are too low to attract new teachers, or hold the ones we have." (State of the Union Address, January, 1949.)

In the first part, the pamphlet outlines the general crisis in education—the fact of 10,000,000 functional illiterates, and the 6,000,000 children not attending school, the general standard of adult education, the barriers facing the youth desiring higher education, and an indication of what the government is doing to help. The section shows how official estimates put existing and future building needs for universities alone at approximately 5,000,000 dollars, and how in face of this crucial situation the US Federal Government continues to allot less than 1% of its budget to education, while it allots 51% directly or indirectly to war expenditure.

The second part of the pamphlet is concerned with academic freedom. After showing the historical connection between university control and big business, and a few historical cases of breaches of academic free-

dom, there follows a detailed account of academic freedom today.

A few cases show what is happening to US student rights. James Zarnichny, for example, a mathematics senior at Michigan State College, was expelled without a hearing for having attended an off-campus meeting at which Carl Winter, one of the twelve indicted communists, spoke. A great number of purges today are aimed at terrorising the teaching profession: three professors



at the University of Washington were dismissed on the basis of a report by the University President making charges of communist affiliations; a number of dismissals involved teachers who had backed Henry Wallace in the last presidential elections.

This section of the pamphlet also shows that the attack on academic freedom today is not confined to a series of individual purges. Un-American Activities Committees, with official sanction, have been set up all over the United States, probing into the personal lives of teachers and students of all political and religious opinions. Legislation either exists or is proposed in 37 states to ban teachers having, or 'suspected' of having, certain political beliefs.

A list of banned books and banned student organisations is added to round off the picture.

The third section of the pamphlet deals with discrimination in US education. Most of this section is concerned with discrimination against the Negro who is the most frequent sufferer. Ample evidence is given to show how discrimination against the Negro in education logically follows from the inferior position he is warded in society itself. In every way, the Negro is worse off than his white brothers — as regards health, wages, standard of living, civil rights etc. In education, he is appropriated less funds, receives less educational facilities, and is excluded from large numbers of educational establishments.

Discrimination, however, is not confined to the Negro. It exists against women and religious groups. Surveys of text-books show how bias extends, through weighted contents, to all minority groups.

The pamphlet asks the question, Whither Education in the USA? The answer is not just that it is moving backwards. The implications are far more serious and deep-rooted. There is, for instance, the odious similarity between discrimination against the American Negro and the Nazi persecution of the Jewish race; between the loss of academic freedom and the Nazi book burning; between the militarisation of universities and the Nazi war preparations from the same source. In addition, an education system in decay, permitting a steady decline in popular awareness, is the surest foundation on which fascism can build.

All these things the progressive students of the United States recognise. For this reason they do not remain inactive but have thrown all their weight into the fight against the unwelcome trends.

# FREEDOM SONG

## The story of the March of the Democratic Youth

Delegates from 71 countries participated in the World Festival of Democratic Youth in Prague, in July and August 1947. The artistic performances presented by many delegations expressed the main slogan of the Festival: Youth unite, for a firm and lasting peace.

The songs heard during the Festival were some of the most outstanding experiences of these performances. The French popularised their songs amid the sound of the bagpipes; and the young Indonesians sang their wonderful songs to the sound of Hawaiian guitars. The songs of Egypt and India, Burma and Malaya, Morocco and Ceylon were heard. Arm in arm in the streets of Prague, Ukrainians and Canadians, Negroes and Koreans, Mongolians and Czechoslovaks, sang their respective songs.

But in the streets of the Czech capital one song was sung more than all the rest. It was heard in all languages until it became the anthem of the democratic youth of the world. It was the song composed by Anatole Novikov, a Soviet composer, based on the words of the poet Lev Ochanine.

Novikov and Ochanine began to cooperate in their work during the war when they visited the different fronts. They decided to take part in the contest for the best youth song.

This is what Lev Ochanine said about the way in which he sees the composition of the song:

"I had the great desire to write a song which would become very dear to the hearts of young democrats of all countries, of all nationalities and of all social classes. It was absolutely essential to find simple and precise words, which could be easily translated and which would express to the world the unity and strength of the democratic youth of the world, the right to happiness, the determination to struggle for a better future. With

all this in my mind, I set to work. And I think that I succeeded in expressing these ideas in words which could be easily set to music. They pleased Novikov. His task was to find music which would suit the words, to compose a melody which would be understandable and close to all nationalities. In other words, he was to give wings to the words."

Indeed, this was a task for a recognised and gifted young musician, a composer of deep thoughts and of great inspiration like Anatole Novikov.

Novikov said this about the composition of his work:

"Before beginning to compose the music I thought very deeply about the content and the meaning of this song. In my opinion, if the Soviet youth has so many beautiful gay songs, it is because its future is clear and its horizons are wide. Can the same be said for the youth of other countries? Is their life without worries?"

"Beside the children of the rich who live happily, there are millions of unemployed in America, there are the Spanish people desirous of liberty and deprived of their country, there are the Chinese who do not wish to submit to the Kuomintang, there are the Indonesians shedding their blood in an epic struggle against imperialism, there are the patriots of Vietnam and the heroic youth of Greece."

"I realised that it was just to them, to all young boys and girls struggling valiantly for peace and freedom that we should dedicate our song, a song to sing in street demonstrations, a song to call them to fight for peace and a better future."

Novikov brilliantly expressed his profound idea. His music is powerful, and dramatic but without any tragic element. It is a song which is full of confidence in a radiant future. There is in this melody something of the best tradition of the Western revolu-

tionary songs, of the Marseillaise and the Warsaw song. But at the same time it is an original song, with a new style and excellent refrain.

When Ochanine heard the music destined for his poem for the first time, he felt that it went far beyond the limits of his verses. He liked the music, and it suggested new ideas to him and new words. He therefore wrote practically a new version of his words, with the refrain which was to become the main theme of the song:

*"Everywhere the youth is singing  
freedom's song,  
freedom's song, freedom's song.  
We rejoice to show the world that  
we are strong,  
we are strong, we are strong.  
We are the youth, and the world  
acclaims our song of truth.  
Everywhere the youth is singing  
freedom's song,  
freedom's song, freedom's song."*

But the work of Ochanine and Novikov was not yet finished. Every musical phrase was polished and repolished to make it more closely associated with the ideas which it should express.

And it is in this way, through close collaboration, one complementing the other, that they composed a song which went straight to the heart and the mind of youth and became the song of the democratic youth of the whole world.

The success of this song lies in the justness of its ideas and in the brilliant way in which they are expressed. The poet wrote simple words which summon and inspire, expressing the ideas and the aspirations of the democratic youth, and the composer set them to original music.

Novikov and Ochanine composed a truly remarkable work - full of optimism, vigour and the assurance of victory.

P. Kosolapov.

# TO A STUDENT AT THE FESTIVAL

Dear friend,

On the eve of the World Festival of Youth and Students the IUS and the editorial staff of its magazine send you their greetings and best wishes, hoping that you will have a pleasant and useful stay in Budapest, and find there an encouragement and inspiration for your work in your own country.

We have produced this special number of *World Student News* in order to give you a picture of the IUS and students all over the world preparing for the Festival. We hope thereby to provide you with some pleasant and interesting reading matter and to give you an idea of the great wealth of activity and experience which is encompassed in our world-wide student organisation; to show you some examples of the magnificent contribution which our members in all countries make daily to the unity and friendship of the students of the world.

Our magazine is dedicated, in the present number and at all times, to those causes which are the mainspring and essential theme of the Festival: the unity of students and all young people in the fight for peace, democracy, the national independence of the peoples, and a better future.

Today, peace is the primary demand of students and young people everywhere. Without peace there is no possibility for creative work, for the advancement of science and culture, adventurous discovery, new conquests of the human mind, new victories over the forces of nature and against ignorance, disease, and despair; our aims in the class-rooms and laboratories, the fundamental purposes of our study are frustrated.

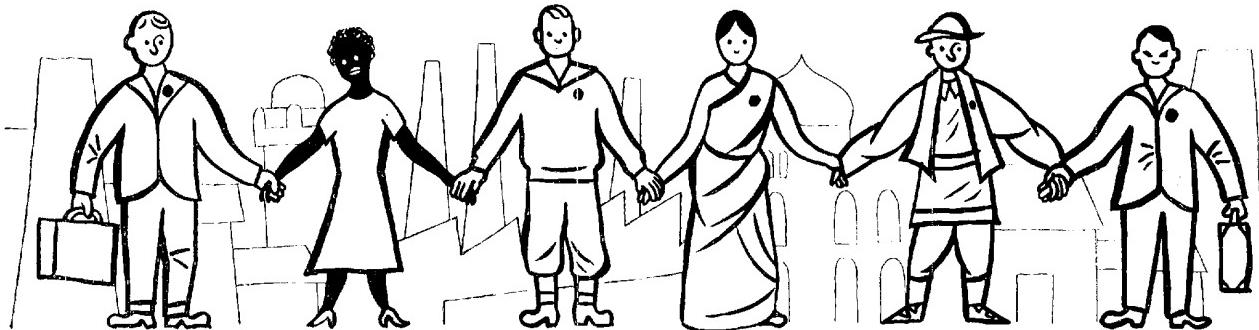
When we speak of peace, when we declare that the IUS and its members work resolutely to

defend the peace, we mean something more than the mere absence of war. For the IUS, peace implies creation and construction, the antithesis of destruction; peace implies freedom, the antithesis of domination and slavery; peace and democracy are inseparable and cannot be defended apart.

Desirous of contributing actively to the defence of peace, members of the IUS are not content to stand aside passively while the course of history is determined. They know that war today or at any time is not inevitable; that it arises from causes which may be understood, stated and eradicated. They do not leave it to others to defend their interests. That is why they have come in their thousands to Budapest to demonstrate their determination to safeguard the peace.

Conscious of their own interest in the maintenance of peace and of their duty to their societies and to young people like them all over the world, the Festival participants support the demands of the IUS for the removal of the root causes of war and the termination of all policies, conspiracies and alliances which today threaten the whole of humanity with renewed bloodshed and destruction.

Looking ahead to the brighter and happier future that they wish to build, young people at the Festival condemn propaganda for the cold war and rearmament, atom-bomb trials, the threats that arise from the bacteriological and scientific laboratories, the ever-increasing interference by reactionary politicians and militarists in the life of the universities, research institutes and schools, the growing attacks against the democratic liberties and living standards of the people of many countries. By their call for a better life, they give a full and positive ex-



pression to their will for peace, demanding schools and hospitals instead of guns and bombs, instruments and machines instead of weapons of destruction. They claim the opportunity to study, to build, and to enjoy, in work and leisure, the wealth of human culture and the abundant beauty of life.

Yet the present threats and preparations for war demand a straight, immediate and stirring answer from the youth. They do not hesitate to give their opinion: that the armaments race must be halted, that the armaments of the Great Powers must be reduced, that the atomic bomb must be banned and atomic energy be controlled and used for peaceful and productive purposes. To those who set aside the Charter of the United Nations and establish military blocs outside it for aggressive purposes, the young people say: "No! We uphold the peaceful work of the United Nations!" To those who employ the press and radio to foment the hysteria of war, to sow the Hitlerite conceptions of national hatred and discrimination; to those who declare that war between different social systems is inevitable, they reply as firmly: "We are deaf to your trumpetings and we will not fight for your profits nor your evil conceptions."

Those who remember how their homes were destroyed, how the treasures of their people, centuries of work of the builders, architects, intellectuals and working people, historical treasures and monuments were ruined; those who remember the fate of the refugees wandering the roads of the world from Guernica to Warsaw, and the massacre of millions of innocents in the concentration camps, express once again in Budapest their rejection of fascism and war.

For the students in particular the threat of war has a very precise and clear meaning; increased armaments mean less schools, less funds for scholarships and universities; increased armics mean the invasion of military research into the laboratories, accompanied by the restriction of individual freedom and free inquiry; propaganda for war means the resurgence of unscientific doctrines in teaching and in textbooks; and the accompanying attack on the living conditions of the people means restricted possibilities for post-graduate employment. That is why students are uniting in the IUS for the defence of peace, for the defence of science and art which are threatened by preparations for war. That is why the students in Budapest support the ge-

neral aims of the Festival and put forward their own particular demands: for a democratic education, and for the defence of culture.

You have come to the Festival to play your part in this great event of the youth of the world. We greet you in the name of all democratic students belonging to the IUS, expressing to you their support for your demands, their anxiety about and interest in the out-come of your struggles.

At the same time we congratulate you because of the efforts that you and others all over the world have made to ensure the success of the Festival which it is the pride of the IUS to have proposed and organised together with the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The first outstanding victory of the Festival is the fact that so many of you have assembled in Budapest in response to the appeal of our two organisations, overcoming great obstacles of distance, political blockades and restrictions aimed at sabotaging the friendly co-operation of the youth of the world. Young people from Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Latin America have been prohibited from sending large contingents but they too have overcome all difficulties to be represented in Budapest.

The Festival is not only a contribution to the building of peace, it is also one of the greatest cultural events ever organised on a world scale. You have come to Budapest together with other young people to display the very best of your country, its best songs and music, its best young artists, workers and leaders. We know that as a result of this the wealth of your peoples, the best of their traditions and heritage, their considerable experiences in the struggle for freedom, will all find their place in the rich programme of the Festival which you have helped us to make. These achievements and cultural treasures of their peoples, the students in Budapest pledge themselves to defend from war and destruction.

In Budapest there are other tasks that await you, your active participation in all of the events and life of the Festival and in support of the role of your organisation, the IUS. We ask you to participate with the consciousness that you are a member of an international movement, of the IUS. We ask you to take every opportunity to learn about the tasks and aims of our organisation. You will have many opportunities to do so, visiting our exhibition, watching the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games, studying IUS

pamphlets, using our songbook at the camp-fires, meeting the leaders of the IUS and of national student organisations in their delegations and at special student meetings.

In Budapest, you have the chance of meeting and listening to leading intellectuals from all over the world, of taking inspiration from their example both in their creative work and in their devotion to humanity, to their own peoples and to peace.

You may make contact with other delegations in friendly matches and meetings, and learn of the experiences of other young people, of other student movements in the fight for peace and a democratic education, of the achievements of different countries in music, culture, art and drama. We ask you to use every moment of the short two weeks in Budapest to establish these contacts and to concentrate upon those which are the most important for the development of your own work, the students of a metropolitan country with the students of a colonial country, for example. Lay the basis for a permanent co-operation by suggesting exchanges between your universities, specific adoptions for sending relief and scholastic material, thus enriching the programme of your own national or university organisation.

Strengthen the co-operation of your student representatives with the young workers from your own country so that on your return this co-operation will help you to develop common activities, and to support each other's demands. By uniting with the young workers, by supporting their educational demands, their fight for better living standards, you will be able to bring the universities close to the people and to show that your studies are devoted to the progress and well-being of your society.

You may meet the students, intellectuals, and young people of Hungary and other countries of new democracy. In your contacts with them you will be able to smash the myth of the "Iron Curtain", learning of their methods of collective study, their participation in university government, their efforts to increase the standard of education and the possibilities that they enjoy for applying their science and learning while students to actual industrial and social problems.

You may meet and discuss with the young people of the Soviet Union and learn of the role of Soviet students, for example, in the trans-

formation of nature in their country, appreciate that their text books do not propagate war and race hatred, and that their major efforts are directed to raising the educational standards of the people in their country to ever greater heights.

During your stay in Budapest, remember that the Festival is not only an important event for those who participate but for millions of young people who have been unable to come and who in their countries are organising meetings and festivities in honour of the great events in which you are participating.

When you return to your country we ask you to tell other students what you have seen and experienced. On International Students Day, November 17<sup>th</sup>, we ask you to organise meetings to report on the Festival and to devote these meetings to your work for peace. Throughout the coming year, in all of your student activities, we ask you to prepare for the Second World Student Congress of the IUS.

The real significance of the Festival is not restricted to the programme of the two weeks in Budapest, to the gathering of thousands of young people who have come to express together their demand for peace and co-operation. The real importance of the Festival is that it will help you in your work and thousands like you in schools and factories, in student and youth organisations all over the world. The two weeks in Budapest will soon come to an end, but the succeeding period will show that the Festival has really contributed to the growth of the democratic youth and student movements and to their work for peace.

We are confident that you will return to your country greatly strengthened by your experiences at the Festival, having learned many lessons which will be useful to you in your work in your own country.

We hope that, if you like our magazine, you will become a permanent subscriber and thus maintain permanent contact with the IUS, remaining in touch with the development of student and youth activities all over the world.

And so we express to you once again our very best wishes and hope that the memory of the World Festival of Youth and Students will long be an inspiration to you in your studies, in your work among your fellow students, and in your contribution to the fight for peace, to the friendship and cooperation of the students and young people of all lands.

# The Second World Youth Congress= Major Event for Students

As the last days of the Festival will draw near, young people the world over will begin to look to the beginning of the Second World Youth Congress. The Congress begins four days after the ending of the Festival, but both events must be seen as an integral whole. In the Festival youth and students can exchange personally their many experiences in their countries, they can see the best of each others' culture, hear each others most inspiring songs, and united in great demonstrations show their desire for peace and a better life. The Congress will have a more deliberative, a working atmosphere, it will lay down the lines of work for peace and progress for youth in all countries. It has to consider and review the work of the past four years, years of great achievement for the World Federation of Democratic Youth. It will be the culmination not only of the World Festival of Youth and Students, but of these years of outstanding work, when the great world organisation of the democratic youth has undertaken the defence of the deepest and most burning needs of the youth in all parts of the world.

Established in 1945, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in this Congress, will be able to look back on its vital and consistent work for peace, and its sharp and unrelenting exposure of all evil efforts to lead the world to another great war, to use the youth as cannon-fodder in the interests of profits and exploitation. It will be able to look back on its work to help colonial youth, its consistent support for youth fighting for national independence; it will be able to look back on the work done for the material needs of youth, and particularly to the 1948 International Working Youth Conference in Warsaw, when hundreds of young workers, peasants and students hammered out a fighting programme for real progress.

It is often asked "What has all this to do with students?" First it should be clear that the interests of youth as a whole are of course the interests of students. Peace is important, is a burning question, for students no less than for young factory workers or young workers in the fields. Atom bombs, pattern bombing, guided projectiles, bacteriological warfare do not discriminate between young people who toil with their hands and those who study in universities. Therefore whatever the Second World Youth Congress with its great assembly of delegates from over three score countries says about these questions is of vital significance to all students.

This is no less true of other questions facing the Congress and youth all over the world. Students, no less

than workers on the plantations feel the lash, the lathi and the bullet, if they try to throw off the crushing burden of their exploiters, and participate in the struggle for national independence. Everywhere we see students joining this fight, because they too are affected — they are being driven out of schools by increasing fees, cannot study in their own tongue, they are jobless on graduation from their colleges and have no future except as links in an imperialist bureaucracy. Therefore whatever this Second World Youth Congress says on the whole question of colonialism and national independence will be attentively heard in all colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries not only by youth but by students as well.

Similarly attacks on the democratic rights of young workers always rapidly develop into a wide offensive against all democratic rights. Students cannot, and do not stand aside. Fascism and trends to fascism mean not only threats to peace, but for young workers the smashing of their trade union organisations which uphold their rights, and for students militarisation of their universities and the complete loss of any kind of academic freedom.

Again when the Congress faces such problems as unemployment it will see that it is a problem for students graduating, even as it is for young workers in the factories. In many countries now this is a vital question for all young people, because depressed conditions for one section of youth must affect all other sections.

On all of these questions, and many more the Second World Youth Congress will deliberate, and work out a policy in the best interests of all young people. Because these questions are broadly the same for students as for all sections of youth, the International Union of Students has from the first supported the Congress, and called upon its members to work for the Congress. Among the delegates from the many countries will be many representatives of the students, elected by their organisations, by student meetings, to stand with their colleagues and to work with them in the common interest. The IUS itself will have a very strong delegation, in accordance with its status as an autonomous member of the WFDY, its traditions of unity with the youth, and its position as the world representative organisation of the students. As the IUS sees the Second World Youth Congress of the WFDY, so do all democratic students see it — as a most important event for all young people, for young workers, for young peasants, and not least for students and young intellectuals, in their common fight for peace and a happy and prosperous future.

# Hungarian youth & students prepare for the Festival

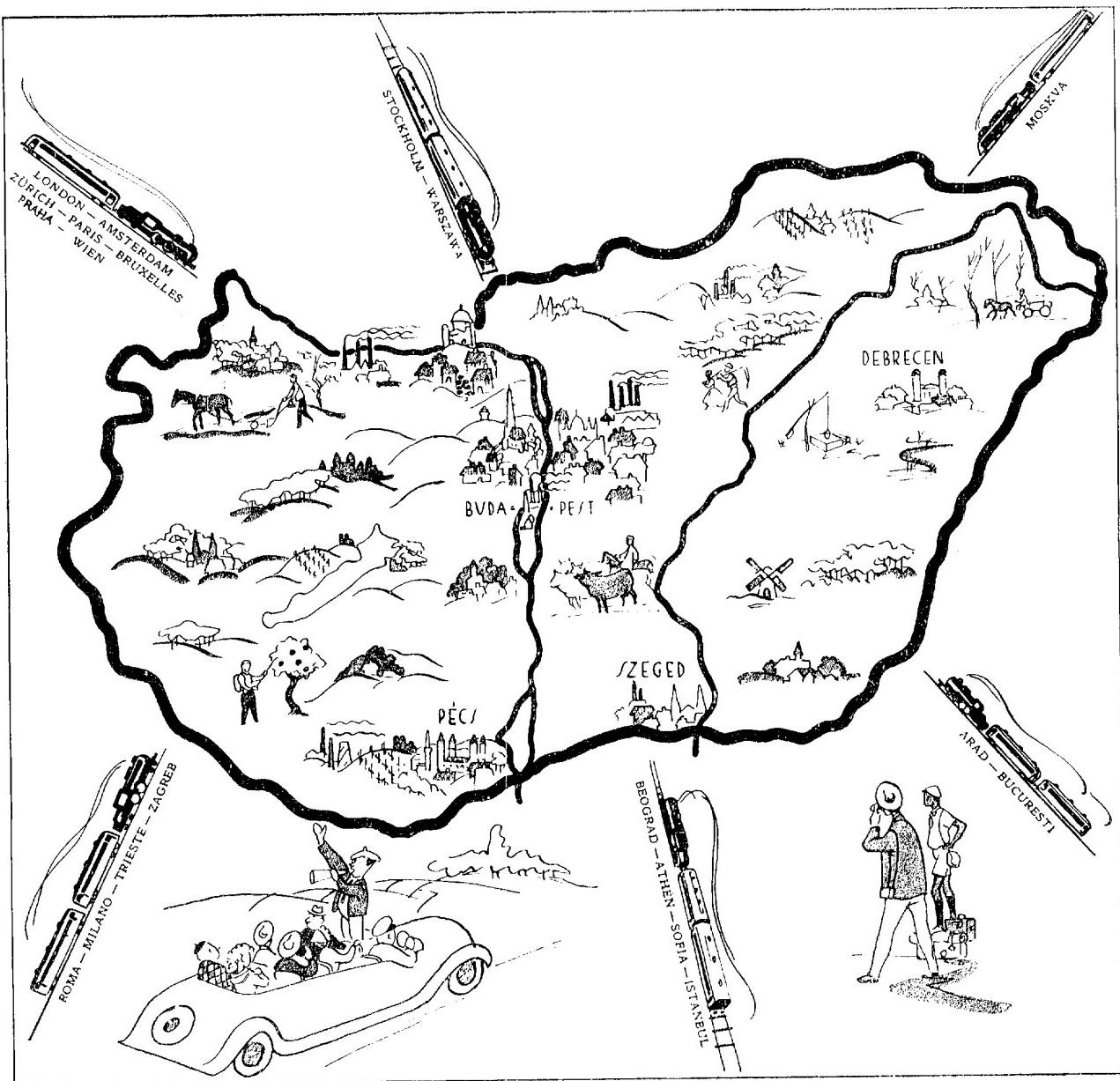
The youth of Hungary felt greatly honoured by the decision of the WFDY and IUS to organise the World Festival of Youth and Students and the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games of the IUS in Budapest. Accordingly, they are preparing with great enthusiasm to receive their foreign guests; the more so, because they know the Festival is a great step forward in the fight for peace.

In the Festival itself 54,000 young Hungarian workers and students will participate in groups which will change every four days. In addition, MINSZ is organising big parades of youth for the opening of the Festival, for August 20<sup>th</sup> when Festival participants will visit Hungarian villages, and for the Festival's Closing Ceremony. On this latter occasion, 250,000 young people, including

100,000 from the country-side, will participate in the mighty demonstration for peace in the streets of Budapest.

Hungarian participants in the Festival will be selected by means of competitions which are being held throughout the country.

A few weeks ago, the SZIT (Young Workers Organisation) group of one of the largest heavy-industry facto-



ries (Ganz waggon factory) issued an appeal to all youth organisations in the country to compete for the raising of the productive level. The factories and plants which responded have made considerable offers of

extra work in honour of the Festival. In the electricity section of the Ganz plant, for example, young workers offered 3,500 extra working hours for the Festival, equal to about 1,000,000 forints. The organisation

of new working brigades is also quickly developing in this way.

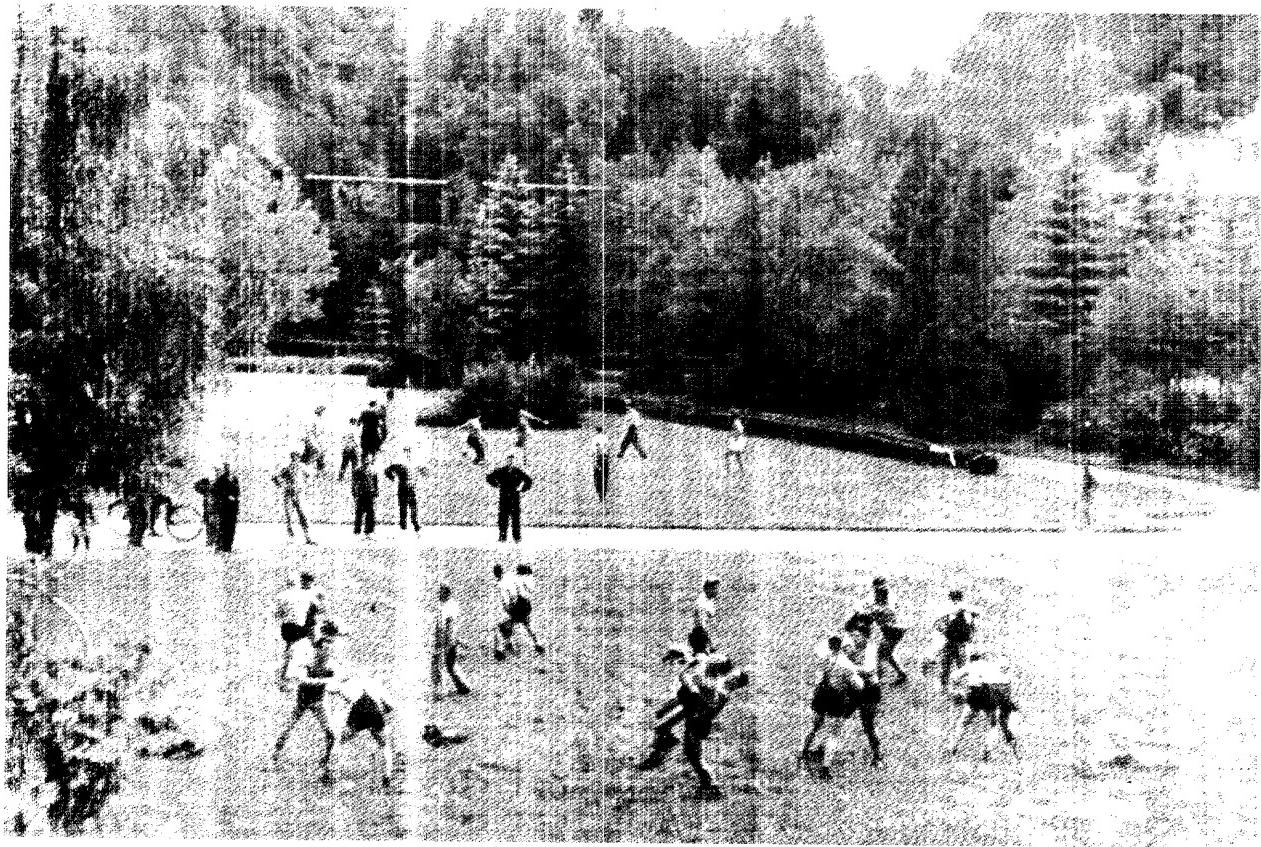
There have also been individual offers for the Festival. Many young workers have offered to increase their personal output by 10%. In addition, young peasants are organising harvest brigades and brigades in all spheres of work in honour of the Festival. Many local peasant youth organisations have decided to recruit new members to the co-operatives as their special contribution to the preparations.

University and high school students are at present engaged in competitions all over the country for participation in the Festival. Final results are not yet at hand, but those published so far indicate better study and a rise in the standard of examinations.

One of the most important forms of preparations among the Hungarian youth is the organisation of special Festival courses. 100,000 young people participated in 5-day courses which



*Students rehearsing for the Festival Music Competitions.*



*Here you can further international understanding in friendly combat.*

preceded and prepared for the Festival. Lectures were given on the significance of the Festival, the fight of the IUS and WFDY for peace, and how the Hungarian youth prepared itself for the Festival.

All over the country, youth and students are learning the dances and songs of the Festival and nearly every young person has learnt enough words of some foreign languages to greet their friends from the different countries. All over the country, too, gifts are being prepared. The Hoffer factory prepared a little tractor model, and in Salgoearjan more than 100 are prepared. In Korosszegapati, the youth are preparing pocket-knife holders and hand-made whips, and cloth embroidered with doves.

Young workers and students are also contributing generously to funds that will enable colonial youth and students, active fighters for freedom and independence, to participate in the Festival.

The cultural groups are well ahead in their preparations. 300 cultural groups participated in the semi-finals of the cultural competitions. 30 of them went to a cultural camp to complete their preparations under the leadership of experts.

Many hundreds of cultural brigades are going to the countryside to help the peasant groups to raise their cultural level. 150 young actors and actresses in the Arts Faculty organisation of the MEFESZ are rehearsing the poems and performances for the Festival. The new choir of the music academy will participate with Hungarian music, and commence with the songs of Bartok and Kodaly. The music preparatory competitions were recently completed; winners will represent Hungarian youth and students in the international music competitions of the Festival.

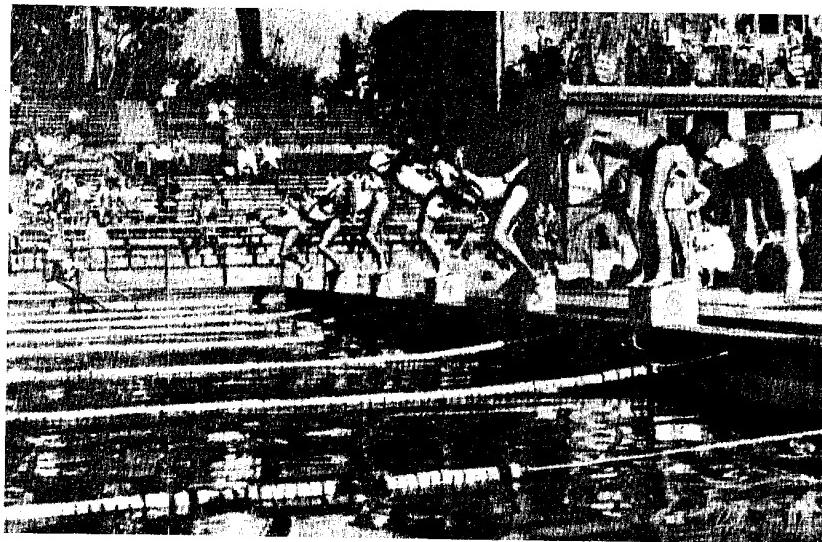
On the opening day of the Festival in Budapest, August 14<sup>th</sup>, there will be other Festivals all over the country. In Budapest, in the Square of Heroes, in the Peoples Park, in

Csepel and Ujpest there will be great festivities and, among other things, there will be 25 dance groups. In the Square of Heroes, four stages have been built. On one, there will be dances of the "neighbouring people"; on the second, "the music of peace" with orchestras, choirs and solos; on the third, the "happy Hungarian youth" will give short recitations and a gay programme showing the life of Hungarian youth. It will be an exciting experience for the spectators to be able to walk from one stage to another and see every kind of cultural performance.

After this programme there will

be a huge dance with the finest orchestras, including the Central orchestra of the Hungarian radio. They will play many dances of different countries and the participants will be able to learn each others national dances.

The working youth of Budapest will invite foreign delegations to cultural exchange afternoons. Within sixteen large plants of Budapest, young people are already making preparations for performances and for the holding of discussion groups. The gifts prepared by the working youth will be presented at these entertainments. The youth of small



*Hungarian swimmers in training.*



*Budapest Students resting while training.*



*The buttons are off the foils.*

work-shops and the students will also organise five camp-fires where friendship with youth of other nations will be developed. Factory visits are also being organised. Apart from this, the MINSz have organised ten festival performances in 20 cities of Hungary.

The exhibition of Hungarian Youth is being prepared by MEFESz members of the Arts and Graphic High School. Sculptors, painters and designers are striving to give a truly representative and adequate picture of the work of the Hungarian youth.



*Hungarian Pioneers they will be at the Festival too.*

During the Festival, puppet shows will be organised for the children, and on Margaret Island and Csillebér, there will be permanent puppet theatres. In other places there will be 12 travelling shows. The travelling "cultural cars" of the MINSz are important for helping the youth in the country-side become informed about the Festival. They are visiting seven counties, taking four different routes. In addition, on August 1- 2, cultural trains visited the country to help the youth of the country-side in their cultural preparations for the Festival.

Concurrent with the Festival are the X<sup>th</sup> World University Summer Games. In 1947, in the Paris Games, Hungarian sportsmen gained 17 first places. In these Games they would like to have even greater success. They are turning out for training three times a week, and recently the participants who were chosen went to Lillafüred, one of the most beautiful recreational camps of Hungary, to the preparatory sports camp for the Games. Games preparations are well advanced. The stadiums, tracks and different sports fields are being reconstructed to provide the best possible facilities for competitions.

We would like to mention the enthusiasm with which Hungarian youth are waiting to meet their friends, the heroic youth of the Soviet Union. In all parts of the country, where there are monuments to the heroes of the Red Army, young girls are decorating them with flowers. In local organisations, they are making Soviet youth "corners", in which there are pictures of the members of the Young Guard, of Zoya and Matrosov.

Hungarian youth is contributing its utmost to the Festival preparations. It does so because it knows that by helping to organise the Festival successfully it is helping to develop the unity of democratic youth and students of the world and through this the strengthening of the people's fight against imperialism and war-mongering and for a stable peace.

Hungarian youth eagerly await the representatives of the democratic youth and students of the world,

# FIRST FESTIVAL PICTURES

We print here some of the first Festival photographs, which arrived while the first pages of this magazine were being printed. Besides the Hungarian postage stamps issued on the occasion of the Festival, these pictures show the arrival of two delegations which have had to travel great distances in order to

get to Budapest: the Chinese and Korean delegations. As we send these last pages to press, we have received news of the enthusiastic reception in Budapest of another delegation: the delegation of youth and students from the USSR, including 186 student sportsmen.

Many hours before the train carry-

ing the Soviet delegation was due to arrive, crowds gathered in front of the station which was decorated with flags and slogans. The first act of the delegation on arrival was to sing the Hungarian national anthem — in Hungarian. After receiving flowers they walked down a broad red carpet to the street, to be greeted by frantic cheering as soon as the vast crowds caught sight of them. There followed the singing of the Soviet national anthem and the March of the Democratic Youth, and greetings by Josef Grohman, IUS President, and representatives of the Budapest municipal authorities and the People's Youth of Hungary.

N. Mikhailov, leader of the Soviet delegation, greeted the Hungarian people saying: "The delegation of Soviet Youth is bringing to the country of Kossuth and Petöfi the love of the whole Soviet people. The Festival will be a great parade of the whole democratic youth of the world and means the further strengthening of the fight for peace."



*The Chinese delegation arrives in Budapest -- Tuesday, August 9<sup>th</sup>.*



*Special Hungarian Festival Postage Stamps.*



*With their banner -- all the way from New China.*



*Joyful, smiling and overwhelmed with flowers, some of the delegates representing Soviet youth and students at the Festival greet the enthusiastic mass of young people who came to welcome them to Budapest.*



*Budapest arrival of the Korean delegation — the Festival spirit is evident.*

# INTELLECTUALS SEND GREETINGS

**F. JULIOT-CURIE**, Nobel prize-winner  
and President of the World Peace  
Congress.

"I send my fraternal greeting to the youth and students who are to hold their great Festival in Budapest. Together, we shall struggle for Peace and to build a world in which justice will reign everywhere, and it will be good to live."

"I warmly greet the 2nd World Youth Congress and World Festival of Youth and Students and add my best wishes for the greatest success of these demonstrations, which are of tremendous significance. Youth have a great part to play in the heroic struggle for peace and true democracy for which the exploited world is clamouring. 'Forward!'"

**Bishop Rev. MIROSLAV NOVAK**  
Ph. D., B. D., Prague head of the Czechoslovak Protestant Church.

the youth in the colonies and for their struggle for a free, democratic and just life for everybody." "... I can assure you that all true Christians with their conscience, their heart and their practical effort, are always ready to support your zeal for a happier future for the young generation. May the Lord bless your fine work!"

"It is with great joy and hope that I send my greetings to the World Festival of Youth and Students.

**Javier GUERRERO**, Mexican Painter.

"On the occasion of the World Youth Congress and Festival of Youth and Students in Budapest, I send my cordial greeting to all democratic and progressive members of the young generation all over the world for their noble efforts to obtain freedom for

You are going to demonstrate by your meeting in Budapest,

in one of the capitals of the People's Democracies going ahead so well towards a future of peace and of human brotherhood, for the common ideal of all nations and all youth who have experienced the misery of war, social injustice and exploitation of man by man.

With all my heart I wish that your generation will succeed in shaping a world at last free from all the hardships you have learned to hate in these recent years."

**HENRI WALLON**, Professor of Child Psychology and Education, Paris.

**HOWARD FAST — U. S. Writer.**

"Greetings to this splendid gathering of the youth of all the world in Budapest! What a bright and wonderful thing it is to see the youth of so many nations coming together with hope and with confidence in the future, rather than with emptiness, despair, and cynicism.

I, myself, am young enough to feel what so many of the youth of our land feel. I beg you to believe that the youth of America is very much like you are — basically good, filled with a desire for a good and secure life.

You must make your voice loud enough to be heard by them — by our youth. You must shout so loudly that it will rock the heavens! You must cry out that you want no war and no fascism, but only a peaceful tomorrow where all youth, working together, can build a better and cleaner world! Shout it loud enough so that it will be heard here, across the seas, in America!"

"Peace is the first need of youth, for without peace, there is no life. Youth is one of the greatest forces for peace, because it brings to the struggle for peace its vision, hope and energy. Warmest good wishes for your forthcoming World Festival in the beautiful and inspiring city of Budapest. Strength and success to you in the fight for peace."

**J. G. GROWTHER**, British scientist and General Secretary of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.

**JOHN MANIFOLD**, Australian poet.

"No better place than Budapest could have been chosen for such a Congress as yours. Under your noses you have the plainest evidence of two important things: — the senseless and horrible destructiveness of war, and the creative strength of a free people repairing not only that destruction, but the oppression and misery of many years. Hungary has suffered what we may yet be spared if we can enforce a hearing for what we believe, Hungary now is doing what we can do, if our efforts win peace in which to do it."

"Your Festival and Congress, seeking as they do, the unity of the peoples of the world, merit all praise and support. Only in such unity can Peace flourish, and only in peace and friendship can man and woman blossom to full beauty and dignity."

**BARTLETT ADAMSON**, Australian writer and poet.

Mr. Adamson expresses his regret that no representative of "our brothers the Australian Aboriginal People" will be present in Budapest but he rejoices that the delegates of "a neighbouring land... where victory raises high the banner of hope — the great and liberated land of China" will be present. He concludes by wishing all success, success "toward a useful and beautiful life for the youth of the world."

# STUDENT LEADERS

## A. MARESYEV, Soviet Youth Representative at the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.

(USSR Hero for his exploits in the recent war in which he lost his legs.)

"The representatives of democratic youth and students gathered in Budapest for the World Festival demonstrate their unshakable will to fight actively for peace and progress. The Festival has a great significance not only in the life of democratic youth and students but for the general struggle of all progressive forces of the world against reaction, against warmongers.

While the warmongers threaten the peace and security of the peoples, while they build new military bases, accumulate stocks of atom bombs, foster war hysteria and alarm, the progressive youth of the world declare that they will not fight for the imperialists' interests. The Festival will undoubtedly further strengthen the ranks of progressive youth and students."

## W. BONNEY RUST, President of the National Union of Students of England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

"British students are going to the Festival in a spirit of inquiry. They are all greatly interested in international contacts, having a belief in the great usefulness of personal contacts, especially for students, who are in a sense the makers of opinion in their own countries. The British students will be especially pleased to meet students from colonial and Eastern European countries. They will want to exchange views not only on politics, but on cultural, art, sport and other subjects too. The Festival will be one of the greatest opportunities for furthering international understanding and friendship and if it proves as successful as the British students hope it will be, they expect it to be the forerunner of regular cultural, sport and similar exchanges between the students and youth of the world."

## RAFAEL ECHEVERRIA, Member of the IUS Executive Committee from Ecuador.

"In my country, Ecuador, as in the other countries of Latin America, the World Festival of Youth and Students has aroused great enthusiasm among the masses of students. The interest that the Festival has for us is due to the fact that it is being organised under the slogan: "Youth unite, forward for lasting peace, the national independence of the peoples, for democracy and a better life." We are fully aware of the meaning of this slogan: we live in a country whose contemporary history is the struggle for sovereignty and democracy for our people.

At the Festival we shall have the opportunity of strengthening ties of friendship and solidarity with our comrades of other lands and we shall return to our countries with greater faith and certainty of triumph, to continue the struggle for peace and a bright future for the peoples."

## NGUYEN VAN HUONG, Representative of the National Union of Viet-Nam Students on the Secretariat of the IUS.

"Participation in the Festival and Congress has a double importance for the youth and students of Viet-Nam. The experience of four years of difficult struggle against the French colonialists helped by all the forces of international reaction, has shown us the primary importance of solidarity with the democratic youth and students of the world. Participation in the Festival and Congress will enable us to strengthen this solidarity within the IUS and WFDY, which is the first necessity in our advance, still fraught with hardship, towards true independence and democracy. Through our active participation in the Festival and Congress we wish to show above all that the struggle of our people for national independence is closely linked with the struggle for lasting peace throughout the world, and we promise that we shall do our utmost to make our contribution to this common struggle of the youth of the world."



# GREET THE FESTIVAL

## SHEPPARD C. THIERMAN, International Vice-President of the U. S. Association of Internes and Medical Students.

"AIMS, after full pro and con discussion, overwhelmingly endorsed the Festival because it dramatises the desire of American students to unite with their colleagues in all countries in friendship, for co-operation in solving common problems, for the central demand and need of all young people -- PEACE. Our delegation is happy to be at the Festival and pledges that it will carry the message of the Festival as far and wide as we can in our country."



## PIERRE TROUVAT, IUS Vice-president and President d'Honneur of the French National Union of Students.

"For those who are really well informed about the Festival, it is certain that the gathering in Budapest is arousing a great deal of interest. The Festival is a means of establishing contact between a very large number of students from all countries, who will be able to exchange their points of view and realise that they all have the same desire for peace and the wish to build a better future."

Having said that the French students preparing for the Festival came across great difficulties, the IUS Vice-President, Pierre Trouvat, added: "Many students are interested and we have prepared an important cultural participation including a student choir from the General Student Association in Lyon (35 singers), a modern theatre group from the General Student Association in Montpellier, and a classical theatre group from the Sorbonne, which will perform Agamemnon in French with Greek costumes, setting and chorus."



## KO TUN SHEIN, All Burma Students Union representative.

"The All Burma Students Union warmly greets the World Festival of Youth and Students and the World Youth Congress. It expresses its deepest gratitude for the tremendous inspiration which the news of the Festival has given to our fighters.

The All Burma Students Union sincerely welcomes with great pleasure this extra strengthening of the solidarity of youth and students fighting against colonialism. It assures both the WFDY and the IUS of its unrelenting support, given with blood and sweat, suffering and sacrifice, for freedom and democracy.

Wipe out the unjust existence of anti-democratic forces!  
Long live the International Union of Students!  
Long live the World Federation of Democratic Youth!"



## KEN TOLHURST, Australian Executive Member of the IUS.

"The Festival and Second World Youth Congress have a special importance for countries which are geographically isolated, or remote from those great areas in which the main events shaping the future of the world are taking place. These events give students and young people from these distant countries a unique chance to meet their colleagues from all other countries, to learn about their life, their culture and art, and their struggles for a better life. At the same time attention is drawn to countries which tend to be forgotten, or with which contact is difficult, and their life and achievements are brought before the youth and students of the world. The Festival becomes, then, a great teacher of the young people of all countries, from all parts of the world, representing all cultures and all people. It is a blow against isolation, narrowness and distance; it is a blow against the barriers which separate youth, and so is a great contribution to peace and understanding among all peoples."



# BRITISH STUDENT ART AND DRAMA

The NUS Arts Festival held in Leeds last Christmas vacation was an experiment which was enthusiastically received by the students present, and also won much praise generally in this country and abroad.

In the two Christmas vacations of 1946/1947, in response to a demand from NUS member organisations, Festivals of Drama were held in Birmingham and Bristol so that universities and colleges could compare and criticise each other's productions and make a conscious effort to raise the standard of student drama and cultural activities in Britain.

Previously there had been little possibility of students seeing plays from colleges other than their own. Most universities and colleges have Dramatic Societies but the facilities and standards vary enormously. The larger university Unions, e. g. Leeds, Manchester, have excellent theatres but the smaller colleges are less well off in this respect. Generally the Dramatic Society is purely a student-run activity which draws its initial capital from the college Union funds and to some extent pays its way by box office takings. Great help is often to be gained from advice from the members of the staff: this is willingly accepted. In the universities and university colleges plays of an excellent standard are often put on by students in one particular Faculty — e. g. Education, or French, in addition to the general Union Dramatic Society. Some regional groups also hold Festivals of their own — e. g. the

Merseyside Students Group, and the London University Dramatic Society One Act Play Festival, but the more scattered colleges cannot take advantage of joint activity though they enter many general amateur Drama competitions, participating with youth organisations.

One of the most important aspects of the previous Drama Festivals was incorporated into this year's first NUS Arts Festival. It was accepted right from the start that criticism should be an integral part of the programme, together with informal lectures on aspects of the Arts by eminent writers, musicians and artists. Only the very best performances at student level are accepted for the Festival, which is not competitive.

If students have not the confidence as performers to discuss the productions in general, they are failing in their responsibility to the Festival. It is only by the interaction of example and criticism with experienced performance that the standard can be raised and passive spectators become active participants.

At these NUS Festivals we try to show original experimental and "non-commercial" plays. The Drama Selection Committee tries to encourage this type of work since the nature of the commercial theatre at present makes it unlikely that experimental and new plays could be seen outside "Theatre Clubs" and amateur Festivals. College Drama groups are in a privileged position in

that they have better access to these less often performed plays, than have other amateur groups and frequently are better off because local benefactors contribute towards theatre buildings and equipment. The professional Drama and Music Schools are being urged to enter the Festival as so far there is little contact between them and other students. At Leeds, among the plays performed were Goethe's "Egmont", "Happy as Larry" by Donagh Mac Donagh, Irish author, and "The Infernal Machine" by Cocteau, all interesting productions and not in any general commercial repertoire. The Sheffield students who contributed the Cocteau (in translation) played their own original "live" incidental music and recorded their own "effects". An outstanding performance altogether. For the next Festival at Birmingham we have an original play by a student entered already, and we hope to visit a theatre performance by a local non-student group.

At Leeds we had music concerts in the Festival for the first time, but the standard was generally unambitious. There was a warm reception for two original student works — one for orchestra and the other for vocal quartet. The performances by a quintet from a Music College showed to what extent other college music groups needed to raise their standard.

The most lively and at the same time profound and detailed criticism was provoked in the press and in the general discussions by the Art sect-

ion. It is fitting that the students of fine arts should attract the most detailed criticism as they alone constitute a "professional" group whose work may indicate future trends in British art. Next year we hope that more students, whose work is in the Exhibition at the Festival in Budapest may be present to answer their critics.

At the moment, the Unions who submit plays and music take the full responsibility for financing their groups at the Festival. If the Festival makes a profit, then the money is distributed among the Unions taking part.

There is a certain amount of international exchange of student Drama and Music, but the financial difficulties are great. Where companies are able to come to Britain, there is an

enthusiastic welcome for them. At least two student companies will have been abroad this year — one from Leeds to Germany, and one from London to Paris, Brussels and Vienna. A French choir and theatre group have been to Britain and Swedish students sang at an international competition in Wales.

For the World Festival of Youth and Students in Budapest, British students are bringing at least two plays: Priestley's "They Came to a City", from University College London, and "Gaslight" by Patrick Hamilton, from University College, Hull. In addition, there will be choirs, dancing groups and puppets. The NUS Farm Camps provide an excellent opportunity for British students to prepare for the Festival: at one a student dance group is training, at

another a choir, and in all the Festival is eagerly discussed.

The declamation telling the history of British youth since the Industrial Revolution, which will be performed by the British youth at the Festival, was specially written for the Budapest Festival by an ex-student leader.

It is our hope that IUS will assist student groups to come from abroad to enter our Arts Festival. We also hope to invite student cultural groups from other countries to sing and dance at our Farm Camps.

We look forward eagerly to seeing what similar organisations to ours are doing in other countries and we know that we shall have an unparalleled opportunity for this in Budapest.

*Camilla Betbeder, NUS Cultural Organiser.*



"*A Phoenix too frequent*", by C. B. Fry at the NUS Bristol Drama Festival, 1947. The same play will be performed at the Festival in Budapest by University College, London, Dramatic Society.

# WE WILL COME FROM 48 STATES

During the past months young Americans have been busily preparing for the World Festival of Youth and Students. We plan to participate fully in the life of the Festival, its cultural activities, exhibits, athletics, and thus to contribute to peace and to the friendship and co-operation of all youth.

Despite the silence of the American press and the silence of most American student leaders about the Festival, when we students and young workers did hear about it, from the American Youth for a Free World, the Committee for International Student Co-operation, the Association of Internes and Medical Students, and other peace-loving organisations, we immediately made plans to take part.

All the way to Europe on the various ships and planes, the Festival was eagerly discussed and many more young Americans requested full information and decided to join us. Those of us who were already planning to attend the Festival became the envy of those planning just to tour or study in Europe, as ours seemed to them to be the most enterprising and constructive programme for the summer.

While in France, we had a wonderful opportunity to tell other young people about this great demonstration for peace, although we realized that this was only a subsidiary task compared to our important responsibility to report on the Festival to the youth and students of the United States in the fall.

A number of us got together and decided to join with the French people in their great parade on July 14<sup>th</sup>, Bastille Day, commemorating the French Revolution. We carried banners, one in English and one in French, with the text: "Progressive American Students Fight for Peace. They will be with the youth of the world at Budapest." As we marched along the boulevards, shouting "Nous voulons la Paix" and singing, the people who

lined the streets in thousands gave us a tremendous ovation. Before us marched an American girl carrying a French flag and another carrying our Stars and Stripes. Behind came student groups of other nationalities studying in Paris. French students, teachers and scientific workers were marching in great numbers. Americans studying in Paris, and others just visiting, left the crowd and joined our ranks from all sides. During the course of the parade we increased our numbers five-fold and our spirits a thousand-fold.

We were deeply thrilled when, as we passed the Tribune, the Reviewing Committee rose, applauding in our honour. Those standing by the Tribune holding flags lowered them to us and our delegation flag bearers up front, raised them to return the salute. After the march we refused to give our names to the questioning reporters, as a protest against the growing intimidation and persecution of progressives in our country, although every one of us was proud to be in the ranks of progressives marching for peace.

This action seemed to us to be our first active contribution as individuals to the purposes of the Festival, and the reception showed that our gesture was understood. The whole democratic world supports and greets us on our way to Budapest.

American youth and students from all the 48 States will congregate in Budapest for the festival and there we will demonstrate our unity with youth and students from the rest of the world; a living symbol of the type of co-operation that we want our country to have with all other nations in order to assure lasting peace. We pledge to continue working for these principles when we return home.

*Anne Norton (Member of the U. S. delegation to the Festival, and observer at IUS Council).*



*American students marching in Paris on Bastille Day, 1949, with the French people for peace.*